

RIV

- Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
- You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*
- To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.
Those, that have been raised by the interit of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of refounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*
- To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.
- Burgundy,
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from rival.] Competition;
RIVALRY. *n. f.* emulation.
- It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided
a whole age. *Addison.*
- RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state or character of a
rival.
- To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [ryt, broken Saxon; *rijoen*,
Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.
At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- The varlet at his plaint was griev'd sore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
- Through *ripen* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*
- O Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *riev'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakep.*
- As one he stood clear'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *ripen* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*
- The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *ripen* with
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of
Druid. *Hovel's Fœd Forest.*
- Had I not been blind, I might have seen
Yon *ripen* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
- Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Roue.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.
- Freestone *ripen*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakep.*
- To RIVEL. *v. a.* [revelles, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd.] To
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.
Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *riev'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
- And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whole grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *riev'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
- Alum stipticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin essence like a *riev'd* flow'r. *Pope.*
- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
- RIVER. *n. f.* [riviere, Fr. *riens*, Lat.] A land current of
water bigger than a brook.
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with
many goodly *riens*, replenish'd with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*
- The first of these *riens* has been celebrated by the Latin
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rap-
idity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton
to the king of Egypt.
Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.
His wig hung as trait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from
the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.
Role,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and fealy crocodile. *Milton.*
- RIVET. *n. f.* [river, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakep. Henry V.*

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- Thy armour
I'll trust, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
- Though Valeria's fair, and though the loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
- The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no light can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
- The *rivets* of those wings incline'd
Fir not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with rivets.
This man
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *river* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Jonson.*
- In *rivetting*, the pin you *river* in should stand upright to the
plate you *river* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you
will be forced to set it upright, after it is *rivetted*. *Mason.*
2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.
You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shakep.*
- Why should I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
- What one party thought to *river* to a settledness by the
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
- Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryden.*
- Thus hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himself into
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*
- If the eye sees those things *rivetted*, which are loose, where
will you begin to rectify the mistake. *Lake.*
- Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm
and *river*. *Lake.*
- Rivet* and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*
- They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, flopping from your horse,
Rivet the panting fave to the ground. *Addison's Cato.*
- A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *river* the
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*
- RIVULET. *n. f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a
streamlet.
By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton.*
- The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Beault.*
- I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albulas, and
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIXDOLLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shil-
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*
- ROACH. *n. f.* [from *rautilus*, Lat. red-haired.]
A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste;
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and
foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Warton's Origin.*
- If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*
- ROAD. *n. f.* [rade, Fr.]
1. Large way; path.
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he
might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble him-
self with breaking up of gaps?
To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*
- To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth,
is the great *road* to error. *Lake.*
- Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,
By diff'rent *roads* and adverse ways proceed,
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*
- There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*
2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.
I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*
- About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Sandy's Journey.*

3. Inroad;

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3. Inroad; incursion.
The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Caion was desirous of the spoil, for that he was, by the
former *road* into that country, become famous and rich. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- The king of Scotland, seeing none came into Perkin,
turned his enterprise into a *road*, and waited Northumber-
land with fire and sword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be de-
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a *short ride*;
an *easy ride*.
With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
- He from the East his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*
- To ROAM. *v. n.* [romigare, Italian. See Room.] To wan-
der without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play
the vagrant.
Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakep.*
- Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakep.*
- The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On secret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
- What were unlighten'd man,
A savage *roaming* through the woods, and wild
In quest of prey. *Thomson's Summer.*
- To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.
Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*
- ROAMER. *n. f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a Rambler; a wan-
derer.
- ROAN. *adj.* [rouen, Fr.]
Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour,
with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farr. Diet.*
- To ROAR. *v. n.* [rojan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.
Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
- Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakep.*
- Have I not in my time heard lions *roar*? *Shakep.*
- The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer. ii. 15.*
- The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They cast the found to Libya's desert shore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*
2. To cry in distress.
At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages blurr'd at him. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*
3. To sound as the wind or sea.
South, East, and West, with mix'd confusion *roar*,
And howl the foaming billows to the shore.
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noise.
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*
- Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*
- ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
2. An outcry of distress.
3. A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table
in a *roar*? *Shakep. Hamlet.*
4. The sound of the wind or sea.
5. Any loud noise.
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
- Off on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shoar,
Swinging low with lullen *roar*. *Milton.*
- When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*.
The waters, list'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Waller.*
- ROAR. *adj.* [better *roar*; *roars*, Lat.] Dewy.
On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*
- To ROAST. *v. a.* [roast, Fr. *rosten*, German; *rogozōō*,
Saxon; *roast*, from *rostrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being,
in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.
He *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Piet.*
- Roasting* and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

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2. To impart dry heat to flesh.
Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. To dress at the fire without water.
In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be
discerned. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To heat any thing violently.
Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erfiz'd with coagulate gore,
Old Priam seeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST. for *roasted*.
He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a
filoin. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*
- And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
- It warns the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roast* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It
was perhaps originally *roast*, which signified a tumult, to
direct the populace.
The new-made duke, that *rules* the *roast*. *Shakespeare.*
- Where champions *ruleth* the *roast*,
There dailie disorder is most. *Tupper's Husbandry.*
- Alma flap-dash, is all again
In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,
While every where the *rules* the *roast*. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabick.] Insipidated juices.
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence,
passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues
of the infusion. *A-bushna on Aliments.*
- To ROB. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr. *robare*, Italian.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret
theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the present
use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent;
to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is
to take away privately.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these lawcy terms? *Shakespeare.*
- Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
- I have not here designed to *rob* him of any part of that
commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the
whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*
- The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bceotia, *rob'd* of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*
2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'st *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully.
Better be disdain'd of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob*
love from any. *Shakespeare.*
- Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and
drawn away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you.
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relic, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force,
or steals by secret means; a plunderer.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With *robbers* hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Barabbas was a *robber*. *St. John.*
- Had'st thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Afcalon; then, like a *robber*, strip'd'st them
Of their robes. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways
of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the
goal, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Bold Prometheus did aspire,
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The *robber's* blazing track pursue. *Dryden's Horace.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [robberie, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpe-
trated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
- A storm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I hate *robbery* for burnt-offering. *Isaiah lxi. 8.*
- Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing
common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [robbe, Fr. *roba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A
gown of state; a dress of dignity.
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

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